that appropriate honors be paid to his memory under the direction of the War Deartment and of the Treasury Departmen

the report that he has accepted the position of Entomologist to the Department of Ag riculture recently tendered him. He has peremptorily declined, and says that he

Congressman Lowe of Alabama has published in a Washington paper a series of letters addressed by him to Senator Logan of Illinois, the obvious intent of which was to bring about a meeting in which a disputed point of honor might be settled according to the code so called. Col. Lowe took offense at the publication of a card by Gen. Logan in the Washington Republican denycorrespondent of the Pittsburg fire on the 23d. The institution was one of cost, upon the alleged authority of Col. the largest of the kind in the West. The in reference to Logan's raising troops at the breaking out of the War for the Confederate service. Senator Logan in his pub- P. J. Dougherty, was seriously injured by ished card characterized the report as false and slanderous, and said he should leave Col. Lowe and the correspondent to settle the question between themselves as to who

Col. Lowe took exception to the use of the words "false and alanderous" in this connection, stating that Senator Logan had been previously informed that the published report of his language was inoops in the Confederate service, and that they were recruited to form a part of Gen. Logan's command in the Confederate Army. Three notes were sent by Col. Lowe to Sen-ator Logan, to which the latter deigned no

The President, on the 26th, issued a proc lamation warning intending immigrants and settlers upon lands in the Indian Territory, that such occupancy is illegal and will not be allowed without permission of the proper agent of the Indian Department, and that all persons who may so oftend will be immedi-ately removed, and if necessary the military orces will be called upon to enforce the

Prince of New York Consul at Belleville, Canada; J. W. Andrews of New York, United States Attorney for Montana Territory, and Charles H. Lamon of Illinois, United States Attorney for Wyoming Terri-

A decision just made by the Treasury Department in favor of the State of Georgia virtually releases the Southern States from Six thousand Chiammen are now employed the Government for the increase of Nationlevied an assessment of \$20,000,000 upon the States for the purpose of conducting the War. The seceded States were regularly charged with their proportion, in the case of Georgia, amounted to \$584,000, and about the same for Ken-Tennessee, Virginia, etc. Six against the Government, when allowed by Congress, have been credited against this indebtedness; and 16 Southern claims or appropriations, amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, are now being held up under this claim. Col. Tuggle, as Special Agent of Georgia, secured an appropriation, a short time since, for \$72,000 due to Georgia on the old Creek War account. The Secretary of the Treasury ordered the amount credited on Georgia's indebtedness of \$584,000, with could not be assessed or taxed in its sover-eign capacity, but that all assessments must be against the individual tax-payers, and the result has been that the Treasur paid over \$72,000, besides marking off from the books the unliquidated charge of over

The Treasury Department is advised that instructions in the circular of April 18 repressure upon the Department in the issue of four per cent. bonds already subscribed for and redemption of called 5-20 and 10-40 bonds, the conversion of the refunding cer-tificates into bonds will necessarily be postponed till on or after July 1.

Gen. Rush Clark, Representative in Congress from the Fifth Iowa District, died suddenly in Washington, on the 28th, of con gestion of the brain.

Supreme Court. According to the Secre-tary's decision, all lands granted to the rallroad company remaining unsold at the ex-Government. The Supreme Court, how-ever, holds otherwise, and by its decision confirms the title of the company to 12,000,-000 acres of land. This land will now be

Chairman, and A. C. Harris, Secretary.
William H. Heath, the defaulting Auditor
of St. Louis County, Mo., has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the Pen-

for the opening of a new line between Han-nibal and Kansas City via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to Moberly, and thence

cently at New Orleans, adopted a resolution favoring immediate emigration. Addresses were made by Pinchback, Dave Young and others, advising efforts to adjust their differences with the planters, but they were un-unavailing. The convention adjourned sing-

preme Court, reversing the decrees of the Circuit Court, the Denver and Rio Grande

CHARITON COURIER.

VOLUME VIII.

KEYTESVILLE, CHARITON COUNTY, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

NUMBER 8.

The President issued an official announce-ment of the death of Gen. Dix and ordered road-bed and track in common with the

The residence of Joseph Merger, at Lan-22d, and his 8-year-old girl perished in the

Work upon the proposed tunnel on the Canada Southern Railway, under the Detroit River at Grosse Isle, 20 miles below Detroit, was begun on the 23d. The Louisiana Constitutional Conventi

has passed a resolution declaring that there is no intention whatever on the part of the Convention of impairing or restricting the political, civil or religious rights of any class.

Notre Dame University (Catholic) at South Bend, Ind., was totally destroyed by loss is estimated at \$200,000; insurance \$60,000. No lives were lost, but one student,

W. M. Mansfield, formerly publisher the Gospel Banner at Augusta, Me., committed suicide at San Francisco on the 23d. was guilty of perpetrating the falsehood. Financial embarrassments and ill health Col. Lowe took exception to the use of were the cause of his taking off. Charles Rusk, convicted of wife murder, was hanged at Tuscumbia, Ala., on the 25th.

He protested his innocence to the last.

S. D. Richards, who murdered the entire Haralson family, consisting of mother and three children, together with a man named hanged at Meriden, Kearney County, Neb., on the 26th. These murders, together with Hall, Islington, London, terminated on the several others previously committed, were confessed by Richards after his apprehen-

Memorial Day, April 26, was observed throughout the South generally by a suspen-

The great steel bridge of the Chicago and lton Railroad Company across the Misouri at Giasgow, Mo., was opened for traf- King and Queen of Italy. His friends defic on the 25th. The jury in the Stevens wife-murder case

at Chicago, on the 26th returned a verdict of manslaughter. The mother of the mur-dered wife, who had intently watched the proceedings of the trial from the commencent, as soon as the verdict was pronounc reled a pistol at the head of the prisoner and pulled the trigger, but the weapon missed fire and it was wrenched from her

ed forward at the rate of three miles a day. The road is now completed to Maricopa Arizona, 150 miles east of Yuma.

The gauge of the Iron Mountain Railroad is to be changed in the next 10 days from five feet to the standard gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches. Fifty-one lottery-ticket venders in St.
Louis were fined and committed to jail by
Judge Cady of the Court of Criminal Correction on the 28th. They had previously
pleaded guilty, under a stipulation that

uld abide the decision of test case in the Court of Appeals. zens of that State to contribute aid for the relief of colored emigrants.

A recent report says that 3,000 negroe were on the river bank at Concordia Parish, La., awaiting transportation to Kansas. Gen. Alfred Sully, U. S. A., died at Van-couver Barracks, Washington Territory, on

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passe Pennsylvania, who have resided in the State for more than 20 years prior to the passage of the bill, and also to widows of deceased oldiers and sailors of said war.
At Penobscot, Pa., three children of Ol-

iver Stout were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. 10, adopted concurrent resolutions tendering the courtesies of the State to Gen. Grant up-

on his return from abroad. itten by a strange Newfoundland dog on the 20th of February. On the 22d of April he died from hydrophobia. Ex-Treasurer Cardozo and ex-Congress-

nan Smalls of South Carolina, convicted of

In New York City, on the 24th, Albert Deffarge, having quarreled with his wife, administered poison to their two children, aged 4 and 2 years, and then took a dose himself. Deffarge and one of the children died; the other child may recover. Madame effarge deplored the death of her child but

robbed of \$3,000 in money and \$2,200 worth Bishop Edward R. Ames, of the Method-ist Episcopal Church, died in Baltimore on the 25th, aged 74, after a protracted illness. At Whitehall, N. Y., on the 24th, Charles

wife, committed suicide in his cell by cutting

Seven miners, who were imprisoned for six days in the Sugar Notch coal mine, near the efforts of their comrades, who worked through to the lower gallery, where they were when the roof fell. During their

of way through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas. The Court holds, however, that as to those portions of the Grand Canon which are too narrow to admit of the construction and operation of more than one road-bed and track, the right of the Canon City and San Juan Company to use such road-bed and track in common with the Denver Company should be secured by proper orders, and upon equitable terms.

Lieut. Loder with 14 men of the Third and Seventh Infantry has had a brush with some Sioux Indians in Musselshell Canyon, in which eight Indians were killed and several wounded.

The residence of Joseph Merger, at Lanter of the policial Gazette publishes

St. Petersburg Official Gazette publishes easter, O., burned on the morning of the regulations, according to which civilians may be banded over to Courts Martial for trial without preliminary investigation. Appeals against judgments must be lodged within 24 hours after the latter are rendered. The Governor-General's discretion in regard to the acceptance of appeals is absolute. Simultaneously with Solovieff's atrempt on the Czar's life, three policemen were shot in Kazan. Among the assassins were an educated girl, aged 17 years. other spy who betrayed the whereabouts of a secret printing-office at Toprovo, is reported. A Lieutenant Dubrovin is under arrest, suspected with belonging to the Revlutionary Committee. The Czar, who until

lately drove out unattended, now has the carriage surrounded by Cossacks. The Shakspeare Memorial Theater, at Stratford-on-Avon, was formally opened on April 23, the 315th anniversary of the birth of the poet, with the performance of "Much Ado About Nothing." A brilliant audience was present and the town was gaily decorated with flags and crowded with visitors

from nearly all quarters of the globe. Parole's third victory over the English horoughbreds was won on the 23d, he taking off the Great Metropolitan stakes at Epom. Two and a quarter miles, time 4:43. The great six-days' pedestrian contest for

26th with the following result: Brown, 542 miles; Hazael, 493; Corkey, 472; Weston, 450. Brown, the champion, came out fresh and in good condition, while his unsuccessful competitors were more or less used up. Dr. Wiede of Zurich, Switzerland, editor of Neue Geseltchaft, has been arrested in Milan on an accusation of engaging in a plot to assassinate the Queen of England and the clare he is incapable of such a design.

It is stated the Pope will shortly publish a document inviting all European Governments to unite in purging society of the evils which at present beset it, and join in an endeavor to stamp out Socialism. A grand procession in honor of the Em-peror's silver wedding took place at Vienna

on the 27th. The Emperor and Empress reviewed the procession, which was witnessed by 100,000 spectators.

April returns to the Board of Agricultur Washington, show that the acreage of winter wheat is about one and one-half per cent. greater than last year. The New York Herald of the 25th pub

lished a detailed description of Edison's electric light, illustrated by diagrams. Mr. Edison, it is claimed, has perfected his inequaled clearness and brilliancy, complete-ly under control, and capable of being produced at a cost much below that of ordinary gas. The Herald thinks that the days of

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on the 22d, Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill for the relief of destinute colored persons now emigrating from the Southern States. Referred. Consideration was then resumed of the Army bill, and Mr. Garland addressed the Senate. He was followed by Mr. David Davis, who said: "There does not seem to be the least ground for the excitement and bitterness that have characterized the discussions in Congress at this session, and I should be amazed were it not that the record of all parties proves that majorities invariably commit legislative wrongs, and minorities invariably protest against them. If it de true, as charged, that the success of one of the great parties of the country means revolution and ruin to constitutional liberty, of what value would be the securities of the Government, or indeed any other species of property? In the nature of things, if revolution was impending, or there was any danger apprehended to free government or popular liberty, the Government would not be able to sell conds at the government would not be able to sell conds at the protein of things, if revolution was impending, or there was any danger apprehended to free government or popular liberty, the Government would not be able to sell conds at the protein interest, nor the stock market in New York maintain its present high rate. This charge, Mr. President, is mere fiction, and has no foundation, but it promises infinite mischief, and tends to demoralize the country and every material interest in it, alarms the thoughtless and timid, unstitles business and values and produces a state of unrest in every community. It may succeed in winning elections but it can not restore prosperity. That great object can never be accomplished through the continuance of sectional strife and the violence that accompanies it, nor dol believe the people are in a mood for this kind of politics. They have had more than five years' harsh experience, and they want to find some more of the money when proposition to the proposition as an independent m In the Senate, on the 22d, Mr. Ingalls in-

In the Senate, on the 23d, the Army bill

In the Senate, on the 23d, the Army bill being under consideration, speeches were made by Mr. Williams of Kentucky and Mr. Jones of Florida on the Democratic side. Mr. Haline that revige of condition, and say they suffered but little bodily discomfort. Their family and friends, who never really expected to see them again alive, went almost wild with joy at their deliverance from a living burial. Thanksgiving services were held in the churches in recognition of their Providential escape.

FOREIGN.

The welcome intelligence reached England from South Africa on the 22d, that Col. Pearson's command had been released from its critical position at Ekowe. There had been severe fighting, in which the Zulus were defeated with great slaughter, but the English also lost many gallant officers and men.

The American horse Parole has carried off the english nrizes, winning the

spoke in opposition to the army bill amendments. He characterized it as a bill embracing a huddle of incongruous

In the Senate, on the 25th, consideration was resumed of the resolution relating to ap-pointments by the Secretary and Sergeant pointments by the Secretary and Sergeantat-Arms. Amendments declaring no Union
soldier shall be removed except for cause,
and no Confederate soldier shall take the
place of any dismissed Union soldier, were
defeated by a strict party vote—36 to 34.
The resolution was ther agreed to. Consideration of the Army bill was resumed and
several amendments were laid on the table.
The bill then passed—yeas 41, nays 30—a strict
party vote. Mr. Davis of Illinois voted with
the Democrats. The bill was duly signed and
conveyed to the Executive Mansion. Mr.
Eaton, rising to a personal explanation,
said that some of the newspapers had published a statement to the effect that the Committee on Foreign Relations have under consideration the subject of the cost of the journeyings of a distinguished citizen, General
Grant. Ordinarily, he did not care what the
press say, but he deemed it fair to say that
there was no foundation for the report.
The Senate adjourned till Monday.
In the House, the Legislative bill being under
con-ideration, speeches were made on the
Democratic side by Messrs. Richardson (S.
C.), Hooker (Miss.), Clardy (Mo.), Goode (Va.)
Sparks (Ill.), Ellis (La.), Springer (Ill.), and
Kwing (O.), and on the Republican side by

The Senate was not in session on the 26th as amended. Mr. Garneld (R., Ohlo), replace on the Republican side, after which Mesers. Stevenson (D., Ill.), Horr (R., Mich.) and other members made five-minute speeches. The bill then passed—yeas, 140, nays 119. The Greenbackers voted with the Democrats. In the Senate, on the 28th, the Legislative executive and Judicial Appropriation bil was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Senator Williams introduced a bill to regulate the legal value of metal money and to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver bullion and restore coin to circulation. Referred. Senator Vest introduced a bill granting to the State of Missouri lands beretofore granted to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and repealing so much of the act as places a limitation on the grant. Senator Pendleton introduced a bill to increase educational facilities, and establish normal training schools for the benefit of Indian tribes who have educational claims on the United States. Referred. The bill to prevent the introduction of contagions or infectious diseases into the United States was then taken up, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned......

The last Congress passed a new pos-tal law which goes into effect May 1, and some of the changes made therein are quite important to the general pub

Under the old regulations of the de partment mail matter was divided into

three classes, viz. : First-Written matter

Second—Periodical publications.
Third—Miscellaneous matter.
The last or third class has, under the new regulations, been divided into two lasses, third and fou th class, third class being now miscellaneous printed matter which, on and after May 1, will be carried through the mails at the rate of one cent for two ounces, or a fraction thereof. The term "printed matter" is defined any process except that of handwriting, not having the character of an actual or personal correspondence. This class of matter it will be noticed includes circulars which, under the former regula-tions, were charged at the rate of one cent per each ounce, and on which there regulations, they go at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction, culars when the date and name of the ddressed and of the sender shall be written thereon, nor by the correction of typographical errors in writing. Mailable matter of the fourth class mbraces all matter not included in the n its form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or in any way damage the con-tents of the mail-bag, or harm the per-son of any one engaged in the postal service, and is not above the weight (4 lbs.) provided by law. No mail matter of the third or fourth

class can go through the mail if it weighs more than four pounds, except where a package of third class matter where a package of third class matter is composed of a single book, which package is not limited in weight.

All classes of matter, except second class, can be registered, thereby secur-ing, at a very small cost, the prompt and safe delivery of any article of less weight than four pounds. -A French chemist last year expose

a quantity of flour to a hydraulic pressure of 300 tons, which reduced it to a fourth of its original bulk, without impairing the quality. He packed a por-tion of it in tin boxes and sealed them up, doing the same with unpressed flour. When opened in three months, the former was in better preservation than the latter. When baked into bread the pressed article was decidedly superior. After the lapse of a year other cans were opened, and the unpressed flour had become spoiled, while

-This is a bright and pleasing world

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

An Important Communication from the DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHNOTON, D. C., April 25.—To the Commissioner of
Indian Afairs: SR.—I am in receipt of the papers accompanying your letter of the 15th
inst and further reference of the 21st inst.,
respecting an anticipated attempt by citizens
of the United States to possess themselves,
under the guise of settlement, of a portion
of the Indian Territory, embracing lands
acquired by the treaties of 1866 with
various Indian nations or tribes in that
Territory, and held for Indian purposes,
according to a common understanding of the objects of said treaties. Among
these papers are communications from the
Cherokee and Creek delegations, inclosing a
printed copy of a letter from Augustus Albert of Baltimore, Maryland, to E. C. Boudinot, a Cherokee Indian, now in this city;
of his reply thereto, dated the 31st ultimo,
stating, in effect, that these lands are part of
the public lands of the United States, and,
as such, subject to settlement, excepting
such portions as have actually been appropriated to the use of Indian tribes located
thereon. Certain newspaper articles are also
inclosed, conveying intimations of an organized movement during the coming month for
the possession of these lands, on the theory,
thatthey are, in the contemplation of the law,
free, and open to settlement as public lands
of the United States. By the intercourse act of
May 30, 1831, this tract of territory, with others,
was declared the Indian Country, and for its
government the basis was created of present
intercourse laws, as embodied in the Revised
Statutes, Sections 2,111 to 2,157. Since t. at period, although the bounday of the Indian
Country has been varied under the operation
of numerous laws, the whole Indian Territory
has been regarded as an Indian country, subject to no State or Territorial laws, and excepted from judicial process, except under
special ensetments providing for limited and
restricted juri-diction for purposes for which
it has been by Section 533, Revised Statutes,
attached to the West DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHit has been by Scetton 333, Revised Statutes, attached to the Western District of Arkansas, None of the land laws or general laws of the United States have been extended to any part of the landian Territory except as to crimes and punishments and other provisions regulated by intercourse acts. This being the condition of things, it is clear that no authorized settlement could be made by any person in the Territory except under provisions of intercourse laws, such persons having first obtained the permission provided for in those statutes. It may be further stated that no part of said Territory remains from the appropriation, either to a direct trust assumed by treaty or by reservation for the tribes therein under Executive order, except that portion still claimed by the State of Texas, and lying between Red River and the north fork of the same. [See various treaties, agreements and Executive orders from 1866 to the present time.] By Section 2,147, Revised Statutes, anthority is expressly granted to officers of the Indian Department to remove from the Indian Territory all persons found therein contrary to law, and the President is authorized to direct the military forces to be employed in such removal. You are instructed to furnish a copy of this communication to the respective Cherokee and Creek delegations, and to direct agents and officers of the Indian Service to use their utmost vigilance in the removal of such unauthorized persons as may attempt to appropriate by settlement any lands aforesaid, and make prompt report of any and all such cases of attempted trespass for the information of this department.

Very respectfully,

[Signed]

A Proclamation by the President.

WHEREAS, It has become known to me that certain evil disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot preparations for organized and forcible possession of and settlement upon lands of what is known as the Indian Territory, west of the State of Arkansas, which Territory is designated, recognized and described by treaties and laws of the United States and by executive authorities as the Indians' country, and as such is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian Department, military officers of the Indian Department, milita

only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian Department, military posts and such persons as may be privileged to reside and trade therein under the intercourse laws of the United States; and

WHENEAS, These laws provide for the removal of all persons residing and trading therein without express permission of the Indian Department and agents, and also of all persons whom such agents may deem improper persons to reside in the Indian country. Now, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of Indian nations and tribes as well as the United States in said Indian Territory, and of the duty of saforcing the laws governing the same, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intending or preparing to remove upon said lands or into said Territory, without permission of the proper agents of the Indian Department, against any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory. I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the agent according to laws made and provided, and if necessary the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into proper execution the laws of the United States here in referred to.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington on this, the 23th day of April, and year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and third.

By the President:

WM. R. Evants, Secretary of State.

Attempted Assassination of Edwin

CHICAGO, April 23.—A desperate at tempt was made to assassinate Edwin Booth while playing Richard II. at McVicker's Theater, to-night. The play had advanced to the second scene of the fifth act, known as "the prison scene." The lights were turned down and the theater was almost dark as night, when suddenly the flash of a pistol was seen in the second balcony, quickly followed by another. The shots were fired at Booth upon the stage. The would be assassin made an attempt to fire a third time, but was prevented by some one sitting near. The greatest excitement prevailed, both in the audience and on the stage, women screaming and menyelling to catch the assassin. The lights were turned on as quickly as possible, and the man taken into custody. His name is Mark Grey, age about 25, unmarried, and a resident of Keckuk, Iowa, although for some time previous a dry-goods clerk in St. Louis. No cause can be conjectured for the attempted assassination except insanity, which seems to be proven by the following letter which was found upon the prisoner: CRICAGO, April 22, 1879.—Dear KATIE: Forgive these brief but horrible lines. I left St. Louis Monday evening; the firm I was with would not increase my salary, so I made up my mind to return to Keckuk, but being a lover of fine acting, I came to Chicago to see Booth. But I was sadly mistaken. It would take Booth one year of constant acting to compete with Lawrence Barrett's Richelies. To-night he will kill me, or I him. In all Snakspeare's works I find but one to compete with Booth, and that is Ingo. My indigment ought to foretell that, since I call Booth Ingo, he could no more play Richelies. To-night he will kill me, or I him. Hoor as though It was playing Hamset. I am sorry I came here for I think the hangman has a rope for me. Remember me to your mother and sister. Yours truly, tempt was made to assassinate Edwin Booth while playing Richard II. at McVicker's

-The "Angel Guardians" is a char-tered society of Paris. Its object is to aid and protect drunken people, and take them home. Only men of ap-proved temperance habits are admitted to membership. On helidays and Sun o membership. On holidays and Sundays these guardian angels may be seen around the drinking places and else-where. They carefully guide any drunkards they may encounter, take care of his money, if he has any, and turn it over to his family. Not one of these angels has ever been accused of taking even a centime found upon any slave of Bacchus.

vation has announced that the production of beet-root sugar can be greatly increased by the careful artificial selection of the beet. The saccharine produce of the sugar-cane, on the contrary, remains stationas, if it does not retro-grade, and some think that the continual multiplication from stolons gives rise to diseases of various kinds. -Several young women, members of the Fulton Street Methodist Church of

Elizabethport, N. J., have been summoned before the investigating committee of the church on an accusation of having attended theaters and danced. to the woman who has a new spring obey the church rule which forbids bonnet. ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Miller, has made her first appearance in a speaking part on the stage in Oregon. She was a dancer at Baldwin's Theater, San Francisco, last winter.

Lucknow," and its prelude, addressed to the memory of the Princess Alice, making altogether 127 lines, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, poet laureste, received £300.

—Mr. Robert Browning is not a poet only; he is a theoretical musician of great technical learning and a practical musician and pianoforte player as well. Not to stop with this he is a draughtsman

plenty of them put away, and would have sold one for half the money." -Robert Browning, Berthold Auerbach and Mrs. Stowe are all 66 years old. Mr. Emerson is 75, Victor Hugo is 76, Tom Hughes is 55, Froude is 60, Ruskin is 59, Tennyson is 69, Thomas

Hardy is only 38, Wm. Black is 37 and Bret Harte is 39. -Concerning novelists, Lord Lansdown was clearly of the opinion that the greatest novelists in the world were Cervantes, Fielding and Le Sage. Macaulay, who was present when the re-mark was made, said he thought "Don

and "Clarissa Harlowe" the next. He thought it well established that "Gil Blas" is a translation from the French. of New Orleans, wrote such a pretty

Miss French, and before long made her his wife. "Darlingtonia," a novel, is from her pen. younger brother of the poet and since her first husband's death re-married, has just died at Lexington, Ky., at the age of 80. To her was written some of the most charming and vivacious of the poet's letters, many of which have been given in Lord Houghton's book, but the majority were jealously guarded by her from the public gaze, and were in her possession at the time of her death. She

family bearing his name.

Science and Industry. New Jersey firm has purchased lots in Atchison, Kansas, and will erect a building in which to can tomatoes.

—A factory is being built at Pleasant Mills, N. J., for the manufacture of paper from Yucca, which is raised in South

-The daily consumption of milk in New York City and its suburbs ap proaches 400,000 quarts, and at least \$25,000,000 are invested by farmers in

-A factory in Hanover, Germany makes glass in close imitation of mar-ble, and the tables, floor tiles, etc., which it turns out are preferable to

-It is generally supposed that Chinese "rice paper" is made from rice. It is really made from the pith of a tree, which grows to the height of 20 feet, and which is also used for the manufacture of extincel formers and certain toy. ture of artificial flowers and certain toys

—The Mississippi Stock-Breeders Association are to hold a convention the purpose of which is to try and in-duce planters to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of King Cotton and devote themselves to the better paying

den that England's annual product of gallons. In Surey alone probably no fewer than 350 acres are devoted to this interest, and in the neighborhood of flower, the fragrance is plainly percepti-

—Twelve paper-making establish-ments in England have become bank-rupt since the beginning of last December. Scarcely any American paper factories have been reported insolvent within that period. Much paper for writing, for books, and for newspapers factories have been reported insolvent within that period. Much paper for writing, for books, and for newspapers has of late been exported from this country to South America, and there is coarse American paper.

-Some talk has been excited in Hartford, Conn., by the recent action of the Trinity Church Parish meeting in passing a resolution that " hereafter no unbaptized person, and no one not attach ed to the doctrines of the Episcopal Church shall be employed as a member of the choir." Subsequently an amend-ment was adopted excepting the organ-

-Petermann's Mittheilungen estimates the population of the world, acording to religion, thus: Christians, 400,878,000; Jews, 7,981,000; Moham-medans, 103,453,000; Buddhists, 483,-065,000; Brahmins, 139,500,000; Fetich worshipers, 189,000,000. Of the Christian population the divisions are estimated to be: Roman Catholics, 186,860,000; Greek Church, 82,926,000; Protestants, 131,094,000. The Protest ant population of the world is usually reckoned at 100,000,000. -A Vermont minister, beside his two

sermons every Sunday, and lecture and prayer-meeting and pastoral calls, raised last year on two-thirds of an acre of land 100 bushels of roots, 1½ tons of fodder-corn, 30 bushels of ears of corn, 200 squashes, 78 watermelons, 80 muskmelons, 3 bushels of peas, 3 bushels of beans, 4 bushels of potatoes, 15 bushels of tomatoes, 5 bushels of cucumbers, beside flowers; fatted one hog weigh ing 409 pounds, kept one cow from which butter was made, and kept hens which supplied many dozens of eggs.

-The President of the Chicago Board of Education very wisely suggests that the effect of sensational story papers by calling the attention of parents to such books as would be baneficial to children, and through the schools inciting chil
and through the schools inciting chil-

Personal and Literary.

-Maud Miller, daughter of Joaquin -For his poem, "The Defense of

and colorist of no ordinary power. -One of Mr. George Bancroft's thin

little volumes of early poems was sold for \$15 at a recent book sale in this city. Somebody told Mr. Bancroft about it. "Ah!" he said; "I've

-Miss Virginia French, a young lady poem for the *Picayune* some time ago that a young Tennesseean fell in love with it and her. He went to New Orleans, pleaded with the *Picayune* queen (a lady) for the name of the poetess, got it, bobbed down on his knees before

-The widow of George Keats, a was the "Dear Sis" of the poet's letters, and toward her he manifested the liveli-est affection until his death. Her son, John Keats, a bachelor, is believed to be the only descendant of the poet's

that industry alone.

and fancy articles.

-It is estimated by the London Garlavender-water is from 25,000 to 30,000

—The subject of establishing Chris-tian schools in Utah as a means of overthrowing Mormonism and regenerating that Territory, thus preparing it for admission as a State, is justly attracting the attention of the Christian public.

dren to read them. This last is most necessary; young people will rarely read a really good and useful book which their taste does not demand. The right sort of teacher—one full of know how to inspire the proper taste. The ten-minute talk which has interested a bright boy in some suggestive and valuable book may serve to bend his mind for life in a noble and useful di-

rection.

-A Massachusetts teacher writes to the National J urnal of Education decoribing an experiment in the school-Instead of facing his pupils he has his desk behind them, and thus overlooks them to good advantage. The naughty little ones, not knowing when his eye is on them, dare not whisper and play. "They have," he says, "so frequently come to grief in attempting to salculate chances, that they have concluded to make a virtue of necessity. and give up play in the school-room as unprofitable, costing more than it comes to." Another decided advantage of this system is that it completely isolates classes reciting from the rest of the school; the recitation benches being in front of the teacher's desk, between him and the school, and the backs of the pupils toward each other, communi-

question. The only special rule made is that pupils shall not look around.

cation by look or sign is out of the

Anna Fischler was burned to death at LaCrosse, Wis., by the explosion of

-- A little daughter of Joseph Goodman of Findlay, O., fell in a cistern and was drowned.

-James Stephenson, a well known farmer of Specie Grove, Kendall County, Ill., was killed by a kick of a hor-e. -Christopher Barley had his skull crushed in a saw-mill near Marion, Ind. He was caught in the belt and thrown violently against a log.

—A little girl, daughter of Mr. J. Cross of Mosalem Township, Dabuque County, Iowa, was choked to death by piece of an apple. -The 2-year-old daughter of Jacob Minnick of Pilot Township, Kankakee County, Ill., fell into a four-foot well and was drowned in 30 inches of water. Lafayette County, Mo, were crushed to death by the blowing down of a section of the frame of a barn which was in

course of erection. Both were instantly killed. -Father Vineyard, of the Church of Assumption, at South Bend, Ind., while asleep swallowed an upper set of teeth, consisting of four teeth in a gold plate. When he awoke they were so far down his throat that he could not get them it, and as the surgeons have since fall

ed to extract them, the probabilities are that he will die. —An 8-year-old daughter of Dennis Sullivan of Joliet, Ill., was burned to death by her clothes coming in contact with a bonfire.—Henry Utter's 5-year-old daughter met a similar fate at Mount Carmel, Ill .- Another victim was Hattie, the eldest daughter of A. S. Brewer of Tampico, Ill.—Still another was a 7-year-old daughter of Schurn Weber, living near Carroll, Iowa.

—A marriage is arranged between his Spanish Majesty and the Archduchess Maria of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand. The Princess was born on the 21st of July, 1858. The marriage will not take place

until after midsummer. —A police order recently issued in Berlin directs that every traveler arriving there in the company of a lady to furnish satisfactory evidence that the lady belongs to his family, or that his relations with her are of a legal kind, or that they are otherwise. The order has

caused great trouble among foreigners reaching Berlin. -The Beaconsfield Administration has spent \$18,600,000 on law and jus ice, \$17,500,000 on the national debt for interest and management, \$39,900,-000 for reduction of debt and \$29,500,-000 for public education more than the previous Government during the same period of five years.

--The Pope is making great reduc-tions in his personal household, observ-ing that it is useless to keep up an enor-His dinner consists of a soup and one Chronicle. plate. Of personal service he requires educed to one-third of their number.

only won two of the suits, and in those the damages allowed were 25 francs, -The idea of the separation of Al sace and Lorraine is gaining ground Prince Bismarck personally conferred on the occasion of the Emperor's fete with several German Princes who had gone to Berlin, including the King of Saxony and the Grand Dukes of Baden,

lation was not a brilliant success, as he

Mecklenburg, and Weimar, and they are all said to view the plan with a fa--The omission to invite Mr. Gladooth the Prince and Princess of Wales was due to his eminent position. He has been 47 years in the House of Comserved the Crown, having filled the highest offices of State under four Premiers-Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, and Earl Russell. He is, moreover, the only living man who has been Premier save Lord

Odds and Ends -A spoony time-the ice-cream se -The apple boy now turns the worm hole to the basket and looks sadly in

cointment "medicine for the soul." t's a good deal like caster oil-it may be wholesome; it certainly is disagree-

-The New York Commercial Adver

A terriffic engagement took place on the 5th ult. between the Chilians and Bolivians. One Brigadier-General lost -At a New Bedford church, while

Chariton Courier.

ADVERTISING TERMS. One square, one insertion...... Each subsequent insertion.
Final Settlement Notices......
Administrator's Notice
Stray Notice (of a single animal).
Each additional animal. Regular Column Rates. Regular Column Rates.
One-fourth col., six months.
One-half col., one year.
One-half col., one year.
One col., six months.
One col., one year. All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Regular advertisements must be settled for the first of every month.

vicinity of his seat by suddenly exclaim-

-" Howdy, this morning?" says an acquaintance to a fat citizen, who is blowing and steaming with great speed along the sidewalk. "Training for a walk?" "No," puffs the fat citizen, turning his bulging eyes neither to the right nor left; "I'm walking for a

"Why, Bridget," said her mistress, who wished to rally Bridget for the amusement of her company upon the fantastic ornamenting of a huge pie—"Why, Bridget, did you do this; you are quite an artist; how did you do it?" "Indade, it was myself that did it," replied Bridget; "isn't it pretty, mum? I did it with your false teeth, mum."

-When one of the freight cars run into the Union Depot the other day was unlocked out walked a tramp who had been locked in at Chicago. He looked as rumpled as a man who had been rolled down hill in a barrel, and as he limped off one of the employees called out: "Here—I want to see you a minute!" "Can't stop," replied the out: "Here—" replied the minute!" "Can't stop," replied the minute!" "My rule is to man as he hurried on. "My rule is to go right to a first-class hotel as soon as I arrive in town, and I can't make De-

troit an exception."—Detroit Free Press.

—The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year; the husband wears an injured look—house-cleaning time is here. The wife goes madly tearing 'round with scrubbing-brush and broom—the dull and somber thud of mops is heard in every room. Now with a wild and 'frighted glare—a glare devoid of hope, the husband tumbles down the stairs upon a cake of soap, or with an awkward, clemsy flop and with a smothered wail, he trips o'er some obtruding mop and sits down in a pail.—St. Louis Times-Journal.

A Governor Arrested as a Horse-Thief. It is related that while Thomas Mann Randolph was Governor of Virginia he was once arrested within a few hundred yards of his home in this county and carried a prisoner to his own The story is to the following effect:
The Governor was on a visit to his
home, and finding that the fencing on
his plantation was pulled down and
burned by wagoners passing along from
the valley to Richmond, he determined to detect and punish them. One evenand was drowned in 30 inches of water.

Two little children of a farmer on the roadside, and after dark he named Jones, who lives near Napoleon, Lafayette County, Mo, were crushed to conveniently watch them. He staid out all night, but the wagoners made no depredations on his fences. In the early morning, however, when they were about to kindle fires to prapare

breakfast, they started out to gather up what fuel they might find for that purpose, when they spied a man sitting on the fence a short distance ahead. Now, it appears that a short time before Governor Randolph had issued his capture of an escaped horse-thief, and the wagoners, who had seen the descrip-tion of the convict, thought they discovered a close resem felon. So thoroughly satisfied were they that they would receive the re-ward for his arrest that they approached and announced that he was their prisoner. One of them proposed, as he cracked his wagon-whip, to give him a threshing and then proposed, as he cracked his wagon-whip, to give him a thrashing and then let him go, but his companion protest-ed that it was proper to ascertain cer-tainly whether he was the guilty party before inflicting the punishment, and proposed to take him to the residence of Governor Randolph, which was near by, and get his advice. Accordingly, they marched their prisoner up to the house, and, kaccking at the front door, a servant made his appearance, of whom

a servant made his appearance, of whon "Is your master at home?" "Is your master at home?
The negro opened his eyes in astonishment at the inquiry and replied,
ishment at the Governor, "That's

pointing to the Governor, It is said that the Governor then promptly confirmed the statement of the servant, and joined heartly in the laugh that followed. He then told the man who had proposed to whip him without the opportunity of defense to remain outside and he would send him a morning dram, at the same time un-buttoning his coat exposing a pair of horse-pistols, and remarking that he should certainly have used them had an attempt been made to carry the threat of castigation into execution. The other

wagoner he invited in to join him in a hot breakfast. — Charlottesville (Va.) Mesmerism in China.

dynasties in alchemy and in the scientification

To the priests of Tao, the religion of pure reason who dabbled under bygone

of attaining immortality, is due the dis-covery of kang fu and its application as a means of healing the sick. All com-plaints are held to be equally amenable to its power, though not all persons; professors of the art stating plainly that kang-fu can exercise no influence whatever over others than those who have faith. The modus operands is as fol-lows: A Taoist priest, known for his skill in the art, is requested to attend at the house of a sick person for the purpose of administering kang fu; and, ac-cordingly, after arranging what is to be paid for his services and securing part of the sum in advance, he proceeds to fit up within the patient's room an altar for the burning incense and joss paper and for worship generally. Muttered incantations follow as the priest walks slowly and with prescribed steps round stone to the marriage of the Duke of Connaught is made the subject of much comment in English society. He is personally disliked by the Queen, and and round the room. By and by he aphim, or turns him on his back or side, or lifts up a leg or arm, or gently sham-poos him, the object being all the time to bring the sick man's mind into rap-port with his own. When the priest thinks he has accomplished this, he com-mands the patient to perspire, or to become cool, or gives instructions for the regulation of pulse and heart, in each case according to what he con-ceives to be the exigencies of the disease. The whole scene is rendered impressive as possible by silence, and by darkening as possible by silence, and by darkening the room, with the exception of one of lamp, by the light of which is dimly visible the silhouette of the robed pries waving his long sleeves in the air. The imaginative faculty of the sick man i thus excited; and hence, perhaps, the reason why even in these days of prohi bition Chinamen may still be found ready to declare that they (generally however, their friends or relatives) have however, their friends or relatives) have derived undoubted benefits from a wel timed administration of kang-fu. my own attemps to be present at such scene have hitherto proved unsucce-ful; and the above account is gathere iser has heard from the war. It says: chiefly from conversation, aided by few stray hints gleaned from Taoi pamphlets which contained allusions the subject. That something akin